NUMB. 1035

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1. 1738.

N°. 1047.

INgenious and inquisitive Persons have remark'd, that there is a kind of System of Manners annexed to every Condition of Life, and that it is a Behaviour conformable to that System, which recommends a Man, not only to those of his own Employment, Rank, or Quality, but the World in general. The celebrated Sir Thomas Brown was for adding to this System of Manners Religion also, and by way of Specimen, gave a Commentary on the Articles of his own Faith, under the Title of *Religio Medici*. An *Italian* Virtuoso hath push'd this Matter still farther, by publishing a regular Work on the Diseases of Tradesmen, and of sedentary Persons, of the Learned, and of Persons of Quality; which Performance hath been received with extraordinary Applause. I cannot help thinking, that if an accomplish'd Dancing Master had consider'd this Matter attentively, he would discover that there was a sort of Decorum or peculiar System of Decency, suited to the several Degrees of Men. For my own Part, I am convinced, that an Author cannot be well with the Publick, if he is deficient in what it in good Manners, let his Genius or Learning be what it will; and, for this Reason, I have always made it my Business to be extremely careful in this Point, and as far as in my Power lay, to avoid giving Offence, and to answer every reasonable Objection that I have heard made to the Conduct of publick Papers, wherein I took myself to be at all concerned.

This Disposition hath engaged me to dedicate this Paper to the Examination of a Criticism I have lately advanced, with great Confidence, on the Writings of all my Cotemporaries in this Way, as well as in mine, viz. That they are either tiresome Repetitions of the same Things, or vain Endeavours to strike out new Subjects; the Topicks proper for Essay Writers, having heretofore been exhausted by Writers of the first Rank. I cannot tell, whether those who advance this Doctrine really believe it; or whether they do it to have a Pretext for gratifying the Malignity of their own Disposition: Perhaps there may be some of both Sorts, and both are in the Wrong; since there cannot be a more groundless ill-founded Assertion than this, that we should yield the Palm to those who have gone before us, and never attempt to do any thing in the same Way. I am convinced of this, we need only weigh with ourselves the Condition of our Predecessors and our own. If they had the Benefit of Education, so have we: If their Learning was comprehensive, our's may be so too, if we will but take the same Pains. It is true, that the Difference must be in our natural Talents; and that it lies there, is such a Reflection on the Creator, as no good Man would, no wise Man will see Cause to make. The Impossibility therefore of succeeding in this, or in any other Branch of Learning, is merely Chimerical; and those who insist upon it, are either deceived, for want of a due Attention to the Grounds on which they build their Opinion, or else they make use of it to cover an unjust Jealousy of the Capacities of the Moderns, while they pretend only to venerate the Antients.

This will appear the more clearly, if we suffer our Eyes to observe what the Effects would have been, if, on the Reviving of polite Literature in the Western Parts of *Europe*, it had been thought Treason against the Antients, to have attempted any thing of the like kind, which they had excelled. Such an unreasonable, I should say, superstitious Respect, would have confined all Learning to Commentaries, and all the Endeavours of Men of Sense, to the writing of mere Paraphrases, at most, on ancient Authors, such as we have already but too many, insomuch that Men of true Taste, prefer those Editions which have none at all. But this may be pushed farther still; for *Virgil* and *Horace* are to us, *Homer* and *Pindar* were to them, and therefore as Truth is the same at all Times, if there was either Truth or Justice in the Remark, it ought to have bound *Virgil* and *Horace* from attempting any thing beyond Translation. It is in vain to say, that the *Moderns* shall be allowed when they produce any Imitations of equal Merit with the Works of *Virgil* and *Horace*; because this is demanding, that we should hit the Mark before we have Leave given us to shoot: It is subverting the Freedom of the Republick of Letters, and attempting to set up again that Tyranny in favour of the Learned of an Age or two ago, which they bent their utmost Endeavours to destroy: And all this to serve no better Purpose, than the gratifying the Indolence of many, and the ill Nature and Malice of a few, at the Expence not so much of the Writers of the present Age, as of Mankind in general.

IN Essay writing, nobody will deny, that the *Antients*, properly so called, have succeeded, at least as well as in other Kinds of Literature. There are abundance of Pieces in *Plutarch*'s Morals, which ought to be esteemed Excellent; the Orations of the Philosopher *Dion*; the Dissertations of *Maximus Tyrius*; many of the Works of *Lucian*, and some of the Writings of *Libanius* the *Sophist*, are exquisite; so are all the Things written in this Taste by *Cicero*, *Seneca* and *Pliny*. Yet, on the Revival of polite Learning, all those fine Things did not hinder the World from discerning the Merit of *Montaigne*; as I never heard any Man, how Learned soever, who could deny, that the Essays of Sir *William Temple* were perfect in their Kind, and equally valuable from the Matter they contained, and the Manner in which they were written. There is no Sort of Writing, in which the Superiority of the Antients is more generally confessed, than that of *Dialogue*; and yet some of the Moderns have succeeded very happily in that too, particularly Monsieur *La Mothe le Vayer*, the Archbishop of *Cambray*, and the Earl of *Shaftsbury*. According to this Rule, or rather Precedent, we have Leave to endeavour, because it is evident, that we have a Possibility of Excelling: the Manners and Customs of Men change daily, and therefore so must the Customs and Manners of Writers; and it is in this Sense only, that *Montaigne* and *La Mothe* are said to Excel; not that we think them Superior to the Antients, but that they have written with a Spirit equal to theirs, the Circumstances of Things considered. While, therefore, all Sublunary Things are subject to Vicissitude, this Reason will everlastingly subsist, and the Maxims of *Rochefoucault* will have the same Right to be admired, as the Maxims of *Epictetus*.

THE *Spectators*, *Tatlers* and *Guardians*, these Gentlemen say are inimitable: By these Gentlemen, I mean these splenetick Wits, who are for restraining their Cotemporaries from writing in this way by suggesting the Impossibility of succeeding in it: But they assert only, and indeed it is impossible for them to do more: Proof is absolutely out of their Power, because they know not what future Genius may arise. But admitting the Certainty of what they say, that these Papers are inimitable, does it follow that nothing good can be written in the same Taste? If this Conclusion were just, the Odes of *Horace* would bar us from writing Odes; the Eclogues of *Tibullus*, would hinder us from attempting any thing in the softer kind of Poetry; and the Works of *Lucretius*, deter us from writing Philosophick Poems: At least we should receive Law from the Classicks in our own Language, and the established Characters of *Shakespear*, *Waller* and *Dryden*, ought to drive us out of the Paths in which they excelled. Is not this excellent Doctrine; and, if established, would it not mightily promote Learning? What Footsteps are there here of that boasted Freedom of Thought, for which the present Age hath been so renown'd? Shall we affect to be Infidels in some Respects, at the same time that we are Bigots in others? and while *Independency* is fashionable in *Politicks*, shall we introduce *Popery* in the *World of Letters*? No, certainly, we may venerate the Great Men who have gone before us without adoring them; and preserve a religious Respect for their Memories, without deviating into such ridiculous Superstition. There is as much Folly in offering at a Shrine, as there is Impiety in disturbing the Ashes of the Dead; and we may as well forswear the Practice of Holiness out of Regard to the Saints, as forbear to follow the Bent of our Understanding out of a false Complaisency for the Learned.

THE Road to Fame, like the Bed of Honour, affords room enough for Men of all Generations: Whatever Reputation a modern Writer acquires is justly and strictly his, and not at all taken, as these Gentlemen seem to conceive, from the Stock of the Ancients, either of two, or of twenty Ages standing. If a Writer intends well, he merits a Licence, at least by his Intention; if he endeavours hard, his Industry ought to be commended: If, after all, he fails, he ought to be pitied; but, if his Sentiments appear to be solid, his Language pure, and something of Novelty in his Genius, he has a Right to Applause: because he hath in himself the same Merit which procured it for others. As to the exhausting all Subjects proper for an Essay Writer to meddle with, it neither has been done by such as have gone before us, nor is it possible it should be done by us: These Subjects are of a growing Nature, and every Age produces new ones; so that we may as well talk of exhausting all the Corn, or all the Fruits of the Earth. If an Essay Writer servilely copies some eminent Author of a former Age, let him suffer by the just Sentiments of intelligent Criticks: If he writes heavily, and without Spirit, let him be condemned by the common Voice of the Town: If he advances sophistical Maxims, or supports false Principles by an arch Turn of Raillery, let him be detected, and his Fame destroyed by the judicious *few*; but let us still think of Rewards as well as Punishment, and not fancy Hangmen and Beadles the only Officers of *Parnassus*; let us read at least before we Censure, and consider before we give Judgment; the rather, because, if we do not, the Cause will be reheard by *Posterity*, who will not fail to do that Justice upon us, which Men, who give a rash Judgment, deserve: For Truth, like the Sun, tho' by various Accidents it may be obscured for a Time, will certainly break forth at last, and be owned and admired by all, who have Spirit enough to delight in its Beams, rather than saunter in the gloomy Shades of Error.

R. FREEMAN.

From the London Gazette.

Vienna, Oct. 29. N. S.

WE have the following Account from Belgrade, by Letters of the 8th Instant. The Imperial Army which had encamped at Semlin, consisting of 110 Squadrons, 14 Battalions, 14 Companies of Grenadiers, and having with them a Train of 20 Pieces of Cannon, passed the Save and the Danube the 11th and 12th of this Month, under the Command of Count Kevenhuller, advanced by the Way of Bortza and Schemnitza, into the Neighbourhood of Panchova, and encamped there on the 15th. Our Hussars who had been sent out for Intelligence, returned the 16th, at 4 in the Morning, and reported, that the Turks, having been reinforced by several Thousand Janissaries, were advancing through the woody Part of the Country towards us; whereupon our Army was drawn out of the Camp with all Expedition, and ranged in Order of Battle, expecting the Enemy. At the same Time 1000 Horse, commanded by the Generals Berlinger and Caraffa, were ordered to advance to the Skirts of the Woods which were in the Front of our Army, to oppose the Enemy as they should come out to form in the Plain; and this Disposition being made, all our Men stood under Arms till Noon, but no Enemy appeared; and a Tartar, who at that Time came in to us for Protection, having killed the Treasurer of the Bashaw of Vipalanka, assured the General, that the Report he had had of the Approach of the Turks was entirely false; and that on the Contrary, the Body of their Troops, which had made Incursions into the Bannate, had retired precipitately to Orsova, after having blown up the Fortifications of Vipalanka, and burnt all the Houses in that Place, upon the Advice they had had of our Motions: Hereupon Count Kevenhuller detached Colonel Berenclau to take Possession of Vipalanka, if he should find it in any Condition of Defence, or else to return to the Army. It is also rumour'd, that the Turks are demolishing the Fortifications of Orsova, but we cannot yet give Credit to it. We learn from Ratscha, that as soon as the Turks who had laid Siege to it were informed

formed of the Arrival of the Prince of Hildburghauſen with his Body of Troops at Meitrowitz on the Save, they drew off.

HOME PORTS.

Plymouth, Oct. 27. Arrived the Prince William, Chalie, from Lisbon

Deal, Oct. 30. Wind N E. The two Dutch Ships are failed for East India. Remains the Cheſter Man of War. Arrived the Micklethwait, Gyles, from Hamburgh for Lisbon.

Gravesend, Oct. 30 Paſſed by the St. John Evangeliſt, Wettegrove, and the Unity, Carſtens, from Hamburgh; the Lady Catherine, Baarns, from Amſterdam; and the Abraham's Offering, Muilder, from Embden: On the 31ſt, the Joſias, Hales, from Dantzick.

The San Antonio de Padua, de Puerto, from London, is arrived at Bilbao.

At Briſtol, the Port Merchant, ——, from New England.

LONDON.

The Endeavour, Hartley, bound from Newcaſtle for London, is loſt off of North Yarmouth.

On Wedneſday Evening laſt about Eight o'Clock, Mr. Pycroft's Lady, an eminent Brewer in the Minories, was attacked in Angel-lane, as ſhe was coming to Town in her Coach from her Country Houſe at Walthamſtow, by three Highwaymen, one of whom bid the Coachman ſtop, another went towards the Coach, and the third to a Footman behind the Coach, who was armed with a long Gun, which the Fellow bid him deliver; he bravely made Anſwer, ſo he would, but it ſhould be in his Guts, if he and his Comrades did not ride off; at the ſame time call'd to the Coachman and bid him drive on, which he did, and the Highwaymen thought proper to draw off, and were kept at a Diſtance by the Footman's keeping his Gun cock'd and preſented till his Lady was ſafe; for which extraordinary Courage and Reſolution, he has been handſomely rewarded.

Yeſterday Morning died Mr. Kidd, an eminent Sugar-Baker, whoſe Sugar-Houſe in Thames ſtreet was lately burnt down, as it had been before within theſe five Years. He was Deputy of Vintry Ward, and was a Man of very great Worth and Character.

A few Days ago the Rev. Mr. Aldridge, Preacher to the New Chapel of St. John's, Clerkenwell, was married to Miſs Richardſon, Daughter of —— Richardſon, Eſq; of Stanoway Hall near Colcheſter in Eſſex, a young Lady of great Merit, and a Fortune of 10 000 l.

On Monday Night laſt a ſad Accident happened to a Servant of Alderman Lambert's, in the following Manner: The Alderman coming from Guildhall, about 12 o'Clock, in his Coach, the Coachman fell off his Box, the Footman jump'd down from behind, in order to ſecure the Horſes, which ſome how or other run him up againſt a Poſt, and killed him on the Spot. He was a very ſober honeſt Man, and had lived with the Alderman many Years.

Yeſterday the Court reſumed the Mourning, and will continue the ſame till the 20th Inſtant.

Laſt Week died the Rev. Dr. William Bridgen, Rector of Falkington, and Weſt Dean in the County of Suſſex; the former Living is in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of Dorſet, and the latter in the Gift of William Dolle, Eſq;

Yeſterday Morning at ſix o'Clock, Mr. Garrard, a Wine Merchant, going for Oxford, was ſtopped by two Foot Pads at the End of New Bond-ſtreet, who robbed him of Eight Guineas, ſome Silver, and a Gold Ring, and afterwards made off towards Cavendiſh Square.

This being All Saints, and To-morrow All Souls, the Law Courts in Weſtminſter Hall will not ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

Next Friday the Right Hon the Lord High Chancellor, ſeveral of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and the Judges, will meet at the Exchequer Chamber, Weſtminſter, to nominate three Gentlemen in each County of England, to ſerve the Office of Sheriff for the Year enſuing, which Liſts are to be preſented to his Majeſty in Council, in order to prick down one for each County.

Yeſterday a Diſpenſation paſſed the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. Mr Charles Leader, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, to hold the Rectory of Evenlode, in the County and Dioceſe of Worceſter; together with the Rectory of Rowſham, in the County and Dioceſe of Oxford.

BANKRUPT.

Giles Pocock, late of Hampſted Norris, in the County of Berks, Chapman and Dealer.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	02 36	02 58

Bank Stock 142 3-4ths. India 172 1-half. South Sea 103 1-4th to 1-half. Old Annuity 111 1-8th. New ditto 111 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 105 3-8ths to 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 111 1-4th. Five per Cent. Ditto 100 1-4th. Royal Aſſurance 107 1-half. London Aſſurance 14. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 14 s. Premium. South Sea ditto, 2 l. 10 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 1 l. 5 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122.

This Day is Publiſhed,

[Price SIX-PENCE.]

AN Engliſh Tranſlation of a Latin Sermon before the Convocation, held by the Biſhops and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury. Preach'd in Weſtminſter Abbey, on the 21ſt of December 1689.

By WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, *Archdeacon of Colcheſter, afterwards Lord Biſhop of St.* ASOPH.

By Command of the BISHOPS.

Printed for J. Wilford, at the Three Flower-de-Luces, behind the Chapter-Houſe, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

In a few Days will be publiſhed,

A Farther Enquiry, Whether it be Reaſonable to oblige Diſſenters to ſerve the Office of Sheriff of the City of London; or, on their Refuſal, to pay the Fine uſually impoſed on thoſe who refuſe to ſerve that Office. In which the Arguments in a Book lately publiſhed, entitled, *The Caſe of the Diſſenters, as it ſtands upon the Corporation and Toleration Acts, with regard to Corporation Offices*, &c. are impartially conſidered and anſwered. By the Author of a Brief Enquiry, &c.

Printed for J. ROBERTS in Warwick-Lane.

This Day is publiſhed,

Price Two Shillings and Six-pence bound in Sheep,

The Second Edition, corrected and improved, with the Addition of 400 genuine Receipts ſent to the Author by ſeveral worthy Perſons,

THE *Houſe-Keeper's Pocket Book*, and *Compleat Family Cook*: Containing now above 745 curious and uncommon Receipts in Cookery, Paſtry, Preſerving, Pickling, Candying, Collaring, &c. with plain and eaſy Inſtructions for preparing and dreſſing every Thing ſuitable for an elegant Entertainment, from Two Diſhes to Five or Ten, &c. and Directions for ranging them in their proper Order. To which is prefixed ſuch a copious and uſeful Bill of Fare of all Manner of Proviſions in Seaſon, that no Perſon need be at a Loſs to provide an agreeable Variety of Diſhes at a moderate Expence. Concluding with many excellent Preſcriptions, of ſingular Efficacy in moſt Diſtempers incident to the Human Body, by ſeveral eminent Phyſicians. Compiled by

Mrs SARAH HARRISON of *Devonſhire.*

Printed for T. Worrall, at the Judge's Head between Chancery-Lane and Temple-Bar, over-againſt Richard's Coffee-Houſe in Fleet-ſtreet.

The only true Specifick Chymical LIQUOR, *For* Diſſolving *and bringing away the* Stone, *whether in the* Kidneys, Ureters *or* Bladder; *and for inſtantly curing the* Strangury, *and all Heat, Pain, Stoppage, or Difficulty in making Water.*

THE very firſt Doſe of it gives perfect Eaſe in a Moment, even in the moſt racking Fit of either STONE or GRAVEL, and at once entirely frees the Patient from the STRANGURY, and all Heat, Pain and Stoppage of Urine; it dilates the Ureters, makes them ſlippery, thad the Crumblings of large Stones, together with Sand any Gravel, may paſs freely from the Reins, and be voided viſibly with Urine without Pain; effectually cleanſes the Kidneys, Bladder, and all Urinary Paſſages from gritty calculous Matter; heals all internal Excoriations or Soreneſs of the Parts, directly takes off all Pain in the Back, and thoſe Pains ſo much like the Cholick, and may be depended upon to diſſolve large Stones, ſo as infallibly to cure that moſt miſerable Diſtemper.

It gives ſuch ſudden and unſpeakable Relief, that whoever takes but one Doſe of it, will be thoroughly convinced of its ſurpriſing Efficacy, which many Hundreds have happily experienced to their infinite Satisfaction.

It is ſuch an agreeable Diuretick and powerful Diſſolvent, that it infallibly prevents the Stone in thoſe who are troubled with Gravel only; and for the perfect Cure of either Stone or Gravel, and all Diſorders of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, occaſioned thereby, is the only true Specifick Remedy that can be ſurely and ſafely rely'd upon, as it gives inſtant Eaſe as ſoon as taken, (even when nothing elſe will) and infallibly accompliſhes a perfect Cure without the leaſt Trouble, being pleaſant to the Palate, agreeable to the Stomach, and comforting to the whole Body. It is to be had only at Jacob's Coffee-houſe againſt the Angel and Crown Tavern in Broad-ſtreet, behind the Royal Exchange, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions at large.

Concerning Gleets *and* Seminal Weakneſs *of all Kinds.*

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes, whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever, that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption, which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, which they moſt aſſuredly may, by taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent BALSAMICK ATTRACTIVE ELECTUARY, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years been experienc'd never to fail perfectly curing the moſt Stubborn Gleets in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble, as alſo other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels, Urinary Paſſages, whichit almoſt inſtantly cures, by reſtoring to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRACTIVE ELECTUARY is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Hinder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſſes and Diſorders of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels to an unimaginable Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dole does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out. So that all Perſons fatigu'd with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in it, nor All who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to effect a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Roberts's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will plainly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. Pot or Balſamick Electuary.

The Univerſal Family MEDICINE

Still more and more fam'd, after upwards of 15 Years Succeſs with the Publick,

Is ſold by the Author's Appointment, only by Mr. [illegible] Printſeller, in the Poultry, near the Royal Exchange, by Mr. Martin, Toy-man, the Sign of the Duke of Cumberland, and the Three Rabbits, in Cranbourn Alley, near Leiceſter Fields; by Mr. Thomas Prentice, Poſtmaſter of Bungay in Suffolk; and by Mr. Hildyard, Bookſeller in York, at 3 s. the Bottle Retail.

It is to be taken at any Seaſon of the Year, but eſpecially in the Spring and Fall; is ſo very agreeable to Young and Old, that Children take it without Trouble, a few Drops in a Dole; and ſo gentle, that it weakens not the moſt Infant. For it is a ſafe and effectual Alterative, to be taken in a leſs Doſe than where Purging is neceſſary; and the Excellence inherent in this Medicine, which is a Property well known to the Learned, to be in few Cordial Medicines.

It is in particular,

A Certain and infallible Cure for the SCURVY, tho' of the longeſt Standing, and attended with the moſt aggravated Circumſtances (a Diſtemper too common to Engliſh People, that not one in a thouſand is wholly exempt from it, and great Numbers are ſorely afflicted with it) being a cordial Elixir, peculiarly adapted to the Blood in all its Forms of appearing, from the ſlighteſt ſcorbutick Humour in the Blood, to its utmoſt or laſt Efforts on the Nature.

For it is a true Specifick Cordial, that perfectly extirpates Diſtemper by gentle Evacuation, by Stool and Urine, the only ſure and effectual Way perfectly to cure the Scurvy, and prevent Relapſes (notwithſtanding what may be ſaid to the contrary) the Truth of which is witneſſed to daily by many Thouſands that have taken this Medicine. It firſt powerfully rectifies the Blood and Juices, that ſcrophulous Caſes are alſo ſpeedily cured by it; and all Spots, Blotches, Pimples, &c. on the Skin, are quickly and entirely taken off, the Patients made lively and brisk, many chronick Diſeaſes prevented, and a due State of Health ſecured.

It removes all Pain from the Stomach, helps Digeſtion, opens Obſtructions, and is peculiarly ſerviceable to thoſe inclined to, or troubled with the Green Sickneſs. This is the Medicine in the World to deſtroy Worms in Children or grown People, and prevent their Return; for it ſtrours away all the ropy, viſcid Humours which breed them in their Bowels. It is ſo well adapted to all Conſtitutions, that it is eſteemed both in City and Country, the moſt general Family Medicine that ever was known to preſerve Health, and hinders no Buſineſs or Recreation.

Good Allowance is given Wholeſale by Mr. King for Money to Country Shopkeepers, &c. to ſell again. This Medicine will keep many Years in any Climate

The Directions given with it are large and full.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter-Row.*